

JULY 6.

The President, Dr. RUSCHENBERGER, in the chair.
Eleven persons present.

JULY 13.

The President, Dr. RUSCHENBERGER, in the chair.
Six persons present.

JULY 20.

The President, Dr. RUSCHENBERGER, in the chair.
Ten persons present.

JULY 27.

The President, Dr. RUSCHENBERGER, in the chair.
Eleven persons present.

The death of Constantine Hering, M. D. was announced.

Fresh-water Sponges of Fairmount Park.—Mr. POTTS reported that he had found in a small stream within the limits of the late Centennial grounds, Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, three distinct species of Fresh-water Sponges, one of which appears to be undescribed and the others differ in important points from the published descriptions. In anticipation of a more detailed paper describing these and some other forms which had come under his notice, he said—that one of these known as the common green sponge of this neighborhood, resembles the European *Spongilla lacustris* in its general appearance and in the shape of its skeleton and dermal spiculæ; but differs in that the seed-like bodies or spherulæ are entirely smooth, showing no incrustation of curved spined spiculæ as described in the European species.

The second form was first seen as a thin rust-colored incrustation, afterwards discovered to consist of spherulæ forming a continuous layer. Supposing this to be new he had named it provisionally *S. Morgiana*: but later examinations of the living sponge had convinced him that it was identical with the *S. fragilis* of Leidy.

The third was found creeping upon and around *Anacharis* and Willow roots, matting them together and thus forming loose, irregular masses several inches in diameter: color yellowish, light or dark green, according to exposure to the light. Spherulæ, globular, light yellow or brown, rather numerous amongst the

roots and spiculae; covered with long birotulate spiculae radially arranged; foramen elongated into a tube flaring at its extremity and dividing into 2—5 tapering, slender, curling or twisted tendrils, believed to be as much as half an inch in length. The sarcode decomposes early in the season and most of the skeleton spiculae are then washed away; but these tendrils hold the mass of spherulae attached to the roots etc. above mentioned, awaiting the spring germination. For this curious species he suggested the name *S. tentasperma* or tendril seeded.

Dr. M. H. De Bey of Aix-la-Chapelle and Prof. Torquato Taramelli of Pavia were elected correspondents.

AUGUST 3.

The President, Dr. RUSCHENBERGER, in the chair

Sixteen persons present.

The death of James Ridings, a member, was announced.

Notes on Jarosite.—Prof. GEORGE A. KÖNIG communicated his discovery of *Jarosite* at the "Iron Arrow Mine," in Chaffee Co., Colorado.

The mineral occurs there in seams and cavities of silicious thurgite and hematite, which iron ores crop out on the steep side of a Porphyry hill about 600 feet above the Arkansas River, flowing at a distance of two miles to the south.

The mineral appears in small, but very brilliant crystals, isolated and in groups; also as aggregations of crystals which produce crusts. It is remarkably crystalline, since no compact, or crypto-crystalline masses were observed.

The crystals are rhombohedrons (resembling cubes), modified by the basal plane. The speaker had not observed as yet a crystal of sufficient size to be accurately measured. Hardness slightly above selenite; color, from light amber-yellow to deep brown. Perfectly transparent. Lustre of crystal faces adamantine, resinous on the fracture. Sp. gr. = 3.144.

The material used for analysis consisted of the aggregations before mentioned, which showed an admixture of chalcedony and of brilliant, black grains of thurgite; these could not be separated mechanically, being too small.

The mean of two analyses gave:

Fe_2O_3	=	51.10
K_2O	=	7.13
Na_2O	=	0.84
SO_3	=	28.57
H_2O	=	10.56
SiO_2	=	2.40

100.80